The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 18.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

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J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

G. H. SPANG.....A. KING, JR.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. Sap

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Justice of the Peace, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office in room on Juliana Street lately occupied by Reed & Schell Bankers. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Counties.
Office on Juliana street in the building occupied for many years by King & Jordan, and lately by Hall & Keagy.

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. R. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17se1y

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
☞ Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

A private letter from Wyoming says: "Now send along your superfluous women!" which is as much as to say that the act was passed for the especial purpose of enticing the ladies to the Territory.

AN important rumor has been circulated that Minister Thornton protested against the ratification by this Government of the Darien ship canal treaty, on the ground that it violates the provisions of the treaty between the United States and England, providing that in such enterprises both countries shall be equal partners.

THE vote in the Indiana Conference of the M. E. church on the question of lay delegation stands 2,812 for and 2,277 against, in the several districts, and the ministerial vote before the Conference was sixty-seven in favor. The majority report of the Committee on the Methodist Book Concern was endorsed, on the ground that ten persons were more likely to be correct in the judgment of the case than three.

SENATOR REVELS does not seem inclined to accept the patronage of any one. He exacts all the etiquette due to his office, and to a man who thought he was conferring a favor by inviting him to call at his rooms at Willard's, the Senator replied: "I am at 28 North A street, and shall be pleased to have *you* call on *me.*"

A VIRGINIA correspondent writes that notwithstanding the friends of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson have indignantly denied the report that that lady was soon to be married to a well known Boston millionaire, it is not very probable that they will deny that she is soon to be married to one of Virginia's most distinguished divines.

THE HOUSE decides by a close vote in favor of increasing its membership. The supplementary act of '62 limited the number of Representatives to 241. The present bill increases the number to 275, with suitable provision for the rights of new States yet to be erected. The main opposition was made by Republican members. With so close a vote in the House, the fate of the measure in the Senate is very uncertain.

THE passage of the Congressional apportionment bill by the House on Monday is regarded as a shrewd dodge on the part of the west and south to gain additional power and, in fact, control the action in making the permanent apportionment. A few slight concessions were made to the eastern and middle States, but in the main the new additional members will come from the south and west. The eastern members fought the bill hard, but the west and south carried it through by their combined strength.

IN the Chicago Common Council Monday night a report was presented stating that during the late war the railway companies were allowed, in consideration of the increased cost of iron and other materials, to raise their fare from five to six cents, for those not buying tickets, but that now, on account of the depreciation in prices, the rates should be reduced, and if the companies do not make such reduction in ten days the Corporation Counsel will investigate whether they have not, by such illegal charges, forfeited their charters.

THE Louisville *Courier—Journal* is not excessively complimentary to those Democrats who have so suddenly changed their hate into affection for their colored brother. That paper says:

When a man who has been a rampant secessionist and a bull-headed hater of abolitionism all his life suddenly takes the negro to his arms as a long-lost brother or sister and commences to abuse the white people at the same time, you have but to point your gun at him and pull the triger if you wish to shoot down a full blown scalawag in search of negro votes.

THE vitality statistics of Michigan have just been published. The fact brought out that will strike the reader as the most singular is, that the professional men were the longest-lived class. The average age of clergymen and physicians was 59 years, while that of farmers was 51,27 years, being even less than that of shoemakers, whose average age was 55,50. Clerks enjoyed a shorter life than any other class, only 33.14 years being allotted to them. Of the various diseases that swept away the people, consumption was the most fatal, its victims numbering 841, out of a total number of deaths of 6,326.

THE *Bazar* originated in rather a curious way. A German servant girl who was employed in the family of Fletcher Harper, Jr, used to receive the *Bazar* of Berlin from her friends at home. The ladies of the family happening to see the paper, suggested the feasibility of establishing a similar periodical in this country. The project was carried out, and an arrangement was effected, as already stated, to obtain advance sheets and duplicate plates from the *Bazar.* It is not generally known that the Paris fashions are copied from Berlin, and by the present arrangement the newest styles are published in New York simultaneous with—if not in advance of those in Paris.

THERE is said to be living in the neighborhood of Dumfries, Prince William county, Va, the widow of a revolutionary soldier—Mrs. Chloe Flatford, who has reached the unusual age of 115 years. She enjoys good health, but is very deaf, and her eyesight is somewhat impaired. She has lost all of her teeth, but has a thick suit of gray hair. Her memory is good. She says she was a grown woman at the time of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. She is in the receipt of a pension from the United States Government, and is very comfortably cared for. The old lady both chews and smokes tobacco.

GEN. VAN VLEIT at the Philadelphia meeting to honor the death of General Thomas, said: "We entered West Point together; we studied together; we roomed together; we graduated together, and we were assigned to the same regiment and ordered to Florida; and there in the everglades, in the war in Mexico, and in the late rebellion, we were more or less together, and in all that time I never knew him to be guilty of an unkind word or act. He stated to me a short time before being transferred to the command of California, that he had never solicited an appointment or asked for a promotion. This was characteristic of the man who, in the face of defeat, could carry the field of Chickamauga."

Poetry.

MAY.

The red-winged merle from bending spray,
With graceful pinions poising,
Pours out a liquid roundelay
In jubilant rejoicing:
The cock-grouse drums on sounding log,
The fox forsakes the cover,
The woodcock pipes from fen and bog,
From upland leas the plover.

The speckled trout darts up the stream
Beneath the rustic bridges,
While flocks of pigeons glance and gleam
O'er beech and maple ridges:
The golden robin thrills his note
Among the netted shadows,
The bob-o'-link, with mellow throat,
Makes musical the meadows.

The peeping frogs with silver bells,
In rhythmical ovation,
Ring out a chime of treble swells
In joyous gratulation:
The low of kine is mingling with
The song of lark and sparrow,
And fallow fields are growing blithe
Beneath the plough and harrow.

The moon all night, serene and white,
On lake and stream is glowing,
While rippling fountains seek her light,
Through woodland valleys flowing;
And all night long a low sweet song
Sweeps o'er the misty hollow,
From marsh and fen, from hill and glen,
From brook, and field, and fallow.

It is the time of pleasant things,
When Love makes up his issues,
And hearts well up, like hidden springs,
From rusted cells and tissues—
A time to hear at break of day
A silver-chorused matin—
A liquid fretwork in crochet
On atmospheric satin,—

A time to feast the soul, the eyes,
To watch each bird that passes,
And half surmise that birds are wise,
And men are only asses;
And then to turn and raise the load
With weary shoulders bending,
And take the old, well-beaten road
That leads—unto the ending.

GEORGE W. SEARS.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine for May.*

THE following exquisite hymn, written for the occasion by John G. Whittier, was sung by the choir of Arlington Church, Boston, during the funeral services over the remains of the Hon. Anson Burlingame:

With silence only as their benediction
God's angels come,
Where in the shadow of a great affliction
The soul sits dumb.
Yet would we say what every heart approveth,
Our Father's will,
Calling to Him the dear ones whom he loveth,
In mercy still.
Not upon us or ours the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel;
The good die not.
God calls our loved ones, but we loved not wholly
What He has given;
They live on earth in thoughts and deeds as truly
As in His Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

KENNETH'S AMBUSCADE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

Three girls domiciled in the very next room! By the beard of Mahomet and Confucius' spectacles, there's an end of my writing for one month, at least!"

Kenneth Ross pushed his papers into a confused heap, shut his writing-desk with a vindictive snap, and lighted a cigar in a sort of quiet dispair.

"Three chattering, noisy, giggling girls—three o' 'em, each with a tongue three times its proper length! There's my cousin Flora, Alice Aymer, and Rosa Fernall—blue eyes, black eyes, and melting gray; by the way, that little monkey Rosa isn't bad looking. I rather fancy that peculiar shade of filbert brown hair, and big gray eyes, and cheeks where the blood flutters like a pink pennon. Rosa Fernall would make a tolerable study for my next heroine. I may as well put her to some useful purpose. Heigho! I think Aunt Meg was crazy to invite all those girls here at once."

Kenneth Ross paused a moment, as the merry peal of girlish laughter echoed in the adjoining apartment. He bit his lip.

"They're laughing at me, I'll bet my opal scarf-pin. Girls always think a bachelor fair game; they've no more respect for the dignity of man than so many Brazilian monkeys. I see nothing so very ridiculous in my manners, or personal appearance."

And Mr. Ross loooked rather complacently in the mirror opposite, which reflected an oval brown face, with shining black hair and mustache, brilliant dark eyes, and a mirthful, spirited mouth.

Tap, tap, tap, sounded softly on the panel of his door, even while he was engaged in taking this personal survey of himself, and he had just time to take his heels off the table before Miss Flora Edgeworth put her sunshiny little head into the room.

"Cousin Kenneth, are you there?"

"Well, what's wanting now?" was Mr. Ross' rather ungracious response.

"May we come in?"

"Why, you'll come in, whether I grant permission or not, and I may as well say yes."

"I just want the girls to see what a dear little scholarly den you've got here, all hung with pictures and meerschaums and deer's horns, and darling dismal skulls, and—"

Flora threw open the door, and admitted her two companions—rosy, laughing damsels of eighteen and twenty one.

"Here he is, girls, the old bachelor, as he appears in his native wilds."

"Now I tell you what, young ladies," said Mr. Ross, throwing his half smoked cigar deliberately out of the window, "I'll trouble you to be a little less unceremonious."

For Alice and Flora had pounced on his sheets of loose manuscript like honey bees on a bed of heliotrope, and were already laughing over the rather illegible chirography. Miss Fernall stood near the door a little confused and very pretty, in her blushes and uncertainty.

"Alice! Flora! *don't!*" she appealed.

"It's no use, Miss Rosa!" said Kenneth dispairingly. "They are regular little pirates, and I don't see why they don't hoist the black flag at once, and have done with it. Girls, *will* you be so kind as to leave my writing desk alone? Where's your homage to the dignity of manhood?"

"What an absurd idea, Kenneth," said Flora audaciously, as she tried the key of the desk. "The dignity of manhood, indeed! I for one never could properly appreciate it."

"That is your own loss," said Mr. Ross, solemnly. "A woman is—well, she's nothing *but* a woman; while a man possesses all the majesty of human nature, combined with— There's no use in looking in that drawer, unless you are particularly interested in blacking brushes and old boots."

"How can you, Flora?" pleaded the shocked Rosa.

"Oh, my! Girls," twittered Miss Edgeworth ecstatically, "here's a bottle of real Farina cologne! Out with your pocket handkerchiefs, quick! Go on, Ken.; what were you saying about the majesty of—what's its name?"

But Mr. Ross preserved a stately silence.

"Don't be cross, Kenneth," said Flora, sprinkling a scented dew on her yellow curls from the slender, foreign shaped bottle. "We're going down to the post-office now. Rosa Fernall has written a twelve page letter to her sweet-heart out in Canada—"

"Flora!" exclaimed Rosa Fernall, turning scarlet.

—"And," pursued the relentless Flora, "we're going to post it. Come girls; the sun is getting more oppressive every moment."

And the next moment Mr. Ross was left alone in the Summer silence of the room, with the heavy musk rose nodding at the open casement, and the dreamy murmur of maple boughs and far-off bees in his ear.

"A twelve-page letter to her sweetheart!" pondered Mr. Kenneth, with a very ominous contraction of his eyebrows. "She must have had something very interesting to write. I wonder who he is. Canada, eh? I wish it was Van Dieman's Land."

Mr. Ross rose from his easy chair, and began to walk up and down the floor.

"It's too confounded hot to breathe here!" he said, impatiently taking up his straw hat. "I'll go and take a tramp in the woods. Twelve pages! what *could* she have found to fill up twelve pages?"

Flora Edgeworth had succeeded in planting a rankling thorn in her cousin's breast all unconscious though she had been.

The sun was low in the cloudless western sky when Kenneth Ross returned from his abstracted ramble in the woods, and the wide, old-fashioned country house was very still, as he ascended the oaken staircase and went absently along the corrider toward his own apartment.

"Hallo!"

Mr. Ross gazed vacantly around the room with something of the bewildered feeling that might have belonged to the Eastern Prince, when he found himself transported from pole to pole in an enchanted dream.

"I'm in the wrong room, I do believe—for there is Flora Edgeworth's white zephyr shawl on the bed, and Rosa's black velvet Derby hat, and no end of ribbons and gloves and lace collars on the bureau. I don't see how I ever came to make such a blunder—I must have been in a brown study!"

He balanced the coquettish little black velvet "Derby hat" on his hand as he spoke.

"So this is the fashionable style of *chapeau,* eh? It certainly is a fact that women borrow their chief dress nowadays from the nobler sex. This hat is just a fac simile of my last summer's tile, and that little saque with the big horn buttons is my cut-away coat over again, I wonder now whether Rosa's little hat would fit me!"

Mr. Ross adjusted the article of dress jauntily on one side of his curls and viewed himself, not ill pleased, in the large mirror.

"Upon my word, it don't look so bad, only this long flapping vail is confoundedly in the way. And now where's the saque? A little tight in the sleeves, but otherwise quite a decent fit, if a fellow holds his arms well back. There's Alice's blue muslin dress. I've two minds and a half to put them on, just for the joke of the thing."

A momentary silence ensued, broken by the rustling of muslin.

"Don't meet around the waist by a good six inches, but I can hold it up. I wonder what makes the thing drag on the floor and cling round one's legs so. Oh, I know—the crinoline ought to go under."

For the "dignity of manhood" we are reluctant to chronicle the fact that our hero, intent on his *tableau solitarie,* did actually, then and there, proceed to the closet and piratically take down a hoop-skirt, which he solemnly put on.

"Jupiter! how comical it feels!" he ejaculated, with an amused face. "Why, I shouldn't dare to go within a yard of a vase or statuette, and I'm quite certain I'd swamp all the chairs and tables I came near. Bother this trailing muslin—always in the way!"

For Mr. Ross had unthinkingly plunged his masculine boot through the delicate fabric of the dress.

"I'm not certain but that I should make quite a nice looking woman," mused Lenneth, strutting backward and forward before the mirror, with his Derby hat balanced daintily, and the blue muslin revealing about a foot and a half of calf-skin boot and trowsers. "On the whole—Tomb of the Prophet! is that the girls?"

Mr. Ross gave a blindly desperate jerk at his saeque, and a pull at the crinoline; but all in vain. The sweet, gay voices, intermingled here and there with a ringing laugh, or a snatch of song, drew nearer and nearer. For an instant Mr. Ross wildly contemplated a rush through the hall to his own door, but a moment's reflection convinced him that such a retreat would be simply impossible.

"I must stay and face it out!" thought he, with a cold perspiration breaking out on his forehead; "but hold on there's the closet. It's just possible they will only stay here a minute or two."

And Mr. Kenneth Ross, totally oblivious of the "majesty of man," fled precipitately into the closet, stumbling over the crinoline and muslin in a most disastrous manner, and hopelessly splitting open the seams of poor Alice's saeque.

"Why the deuce didn't I think to secure the key?" he thougt, as the girls streamed into the room. "However, I can hold tight on the door handle, if any one attempts to get in. *If!* By Jove, if the girls *should* see me in this rig I should never hear the last of it. I don't see either, why I'm not obliged to play eavesdropper against my will!"

He leaned up against the shelves, and breathlessly awaited the progress of events.

"Why!" ejaculated a soft voice—Rosa's own—"where's my Derby? Was I careless enough to leave it down stairs? Flora you have hidden it."

"I wonder what you'll accuse me of next?" said Flora, in an injured voice.

You told Mr. Ross that cousin Simon's letter was to—to—"

"Your sweetheart! Well, he ought to be, I'm sure. Mr. Simon Myntrose is the handsomest young man I know."

"Oh, Flora! he don't compare with Mr. Ross."

"Rosa Fernall, be honest," said Flora, speaking indistinctly, with two or three hairpins in her cherry mouth; "which do you like best—Cousin Ken., or Simon Montrose?"

"Flora!"

"Tell me now, honestly."

The answer came in a low, half-inaudible voice.

"Kenneth!"

The heart under Alice's sacque gave a great joyous jump. Mr. Kenneth Ross' head came in contact with something on the upper shelf, and down came a rain of bandboxes on his occiput.

There was an instant's terrified silence, and then all the girls began to scream in chorus.

"Mercy," ejaculated Alice, "what is it?"

"How silly we all are," said Rosa tremulously; "it's only the cat."

"As if a cat could make such a noise as that," sobbed Flora. "Call Uncle John. Bring a revolver. Alice, do look and see what it is."

"No—*you* look," faltered Alice, retreating behind the bureau.

"I'll look myself," said Rosa Fernall, bravely advancing to the rescue. But when the door handle refused to turn, even she blenched.

"Some one is holding the door inside. Call the men."

"There's no necessity." quoth a voice from behind the panels, and the next moment the closet door flew open, disclosing a tall form in blue muslin and crinoline, and a countenance whose utter sheepishness can never be described.

"Cousin Ken." shrieked Flora.

"Mr. Ross," faltered Miss Fernall.

"Why, it can't be possible," ejaculated Alice.

And then the three girls clung to each other in irrepressible paroxysms of laughter.

"The fact is ladies." commenced Kenneth confusedly, "I— *Won't* some one help me off with this mousetrap of a hoopskirt? Miss Alice, I'm very sorry I've split your sacque open, but— Well, if you won't stop laughing I can't explain, that's the long and the short of it."

But Rosa Fernall had stopped laughing already and the pink of her cheeks was deepening into scarlet. She had just remembered the words carelessly spoken in that very room not five minutes ago.

In an inexplicably short space of time Mr Ross had torn off his feminine adornments, and fled ignominiously, followed by the peals of laughter of his cousin and Alice Aymer. Rosa—strange little piece of contradiction—had began to cry.

"Poor little thing! she's hysterical," said Aunt Meg, who had just appeared on the scene.

But Rosa Fernall was not hysterical.

The full, delicious moon of Summer was in the mid-heaven that night, as Kenneth Ross strolled into the garden, moodily puffing at a cigar, and contemplating the feasibility of leaving Warburgh to avoid the girls' sarcasm.

"I was a fool!" quoth Kenneth, aloud; "but— Who's there?"

It was Rosa, with two or three white clove pinks in her hand, coming from the lower part of the garden. And by the full brilliant moonlight, Kenneth saw the traces of tears on her cheek.

"Rosa, you have been crying!"

"No, I haven't!" And to prove the truth of her assertion, Rosa began to cry afresh.

"Look here, Rosa," said the young man gravely, "I have been thinking of leaving Warburgh to-morrow."

Rosa cried on.

"But," pursued Mr. Ross, "I'l stay if—if—you'll only tell me to my face what you told my cousin when I was hidden away like a great, foolish rat in a trap, Rosa. Speak to me, little one!"

"What shall I tell you" faltered Rosa.

"That you love me! that you will be my dear and cherished wife!"

And she told him so—in the language lovers best like to hear. And Mr. Kenneth Ross stayed in Warburgh, and braved the ridicule of Alice and Flora, with little Rosa marshaled on his side.

But he never read the girls any more homilies on the dignity of manhood, or the majesty of human nature. To use Miss Flora's expressive language, "It wouldn't have gone-down!"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—A letter from a druggist calls attention to the enormous sale of a preparation known as "soothing syrup," an analysis of which is alleged to detect a large per centage of morphine, and from which several cases of narcotic poisoning have been reported in menical periodicals of high authority. It is averred that not only are children proportionately less tolerant than adults of the action of opiates, but that in them the operation of these drugs is exceedingly capricious and uncertain, and hence medical writers are unanimous in impressing the utmost caution in their administration to the young. Hoffman states that opiates are dangerous to children, not only in their immediate effects, but as leading, in some instances, to "permanent mental imbecility and loss of muscular power," and warns against the popular custom of giving anodynes for slight attacks of colic or other pain.

EAR ACHE.—There is scarcely any ache to which children are subject so bad to bear and so difficult to cure as ear ache. But there is a remedy never known to fail. Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert it in the ear. Put a flannel handkerchief over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

THE press, the pulpit, the petticoats—the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second, morals, and the third spreads considerably.

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is a fair transaction on the face ov it.

But there iz quite too often put-up jobs in it.

It is an old institushun, older than the pyramids, and az phull ov hyroglypics that nobody can prase.

History holds its tongue who the pair waz who first put on the silken harness, and promised to work kind in it, thru thick and thin, up hill and down, and on the level, rain or shine, survive or perish, sink or swim, drown or float.

But whoever they wos, they must have made a good thing of it, or so menny ov their posterity would not hav harnessed up since and drove out.

There is a great moral grip to marriage; it iz the morter that holds the soshul bricks together.

But there ain't but darn few pholks who put their money in matrimony who could sit down and give a written opinyon whi on arth they com to did it.

This iz a grate proof that it iz one ov them natural kind of ackidents that happen, jist az birds fly out ov the nest when they hav feathers enuff, without being able tew tell why.

Sum marry for buty, and never diskover their mistake; this is lucky.

Sum marry for money, and don't see it.

Sum marry for pedigree, and feel big for six months, and then very sensibly cum tew the conclusion that pedigree ain't no better than skim milk.

Some marry bekawes they hav bin high sted sum where else; this is a cross match, a bay and sorrel; pride may make it endurable.

Sum marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, *but it is the strength of the game.*

If marrying for love ain't a success then matrimony is a ded beet.

Sum marry because they think wimmin will be scarce next year, and live tew wonder how the crop holds out.

Sum marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at, and neither win.

Sum marry the second time to get even and find it a gambling game—the more they put down the less they take up.

Sum marry tew be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes when it dies.

Sum marry they can't tell why, and live they can't tell how.

Almost everybody gets married and it is a good joke.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over.

Sum think it over carefully fust, and then set down and marry.

Both ways are right, if they hit the mark.

Sum marry rakes to convert them. This iz a little risky, and takes a smart mission ary to do it.

Sum marry coquetts. This is like buying a poor farm heavily mortgaged, and working the balance of your days to clear off the mortgages.

Married life haz its chances, and this iz just what gives it its favor. Every boddy luves to phool with the chances, bekauze every boddy expects to win. But I am authorized tew state that everybody don't win.

But after all, married life iz full az certain az dry goods bizness.

No man can swear exactly where he will fetch up when he touches calico.

Kno man kan tell jist what calico haz made up its mind to do next.

Calico don't know even herself.

Dry goods ov all kinds iz the child ov circumstansis.

Sum never marry, but this iz just ez risky; the disease iz the same, with another name to it.

The man who stands on the banks shivering, and dassent, iz more apt tew ketch cold than him who pitches hiz head fust into the river.

There iz but few who never marry bekause they *wont*—they all hanker, and most on them starve with bread before them (spread on both sides) just for the lack of grit.

Marry young! iz mi motto.

I hev tried it, and I kuow what I am talking about.

If enny boddy asks you why you got married (if needs be), tell him *you don't recollekt.*

Marriage iz a safe way to gamble—if you win, yu win a pile, and if you loze, you don't lose ennything, only the privilege of living dismally alone, and soaking your own feet.

I repeat it, in italics, *marry young!*

Ther iz but one good excuse for a marriage late in life, and that iz—*a second marriage.*—*Josh Billings.*

"WANTED."

There is a long catalogue of wants yet wanted. Wanted, *men* who will condemn wrong in friend or foe—fear or favor, wrong in themselves as well as others, themselves before others. *Wanted,* men who know their places and will fill them, and not push for other and greater and more lucrative and responsible, which they can't fill. It is the push of small men into big places, the overleaping of ambition which so embarrasses affairs, movements of governments, armies, and finance. *Wanted,* men who know their own business, will stick to that, and let everybody's else alone; who will be content that God shall rule the universe without their engineering, and that man shall go his way without their meddling. *Wanted,* men "not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor; willing to eat what they have earned and wear only what they have paid for." *Wanted,* men with no hinges in their knees, no cringing in their manner, no craven in their hearts, who are going to stand up straight in their honest manhood, not flunky to money, or learning, or place, or circumstance—only and always and everywhere downright, self respecting men. *Wanted,* men who shall be men in treatment of their wives—not bitter, cynical, supercilious domineering, aggravating; but men of the charities and courtesies they show to other women, with a little of the chivalry flung in. *Wanted,* men who are going to stick by one another in their straits; who are going to make friendship no fiction, trade no cheating, politics no barter, religion no form, life no shipwreck and death no horror!

MR. SMITH says that "a lady can show anger as well by her back, in leaving a room, as by her face." This must be when her "back is up."

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

CINDERS IN THE EYE.

The following is from a communication in Hearth and Home, by an eminent physician:

"Called to prescribe for Mrs Andrew's inflamed eyes; learned that she had a bit of cinder in her eyes; occurred while traveling in the cars four days ago; eye very much inflamed, painful and attended with severe head ache. This is one of hundreds of cases where a little knowledge would not have been a dangerous thing, and would save a world of pain. Nothing is more distressing to a traveler than a piece of cinder in the eye, and no disorder is moreeasily remedied. Calling the family together, I proceeded to show them that it was not an eye-wash that Mrs. Andrews needed to relieve her suffering, but the removal of the foreign substance.

The cinder will be found just underneath the margin of the upper lid, where there is a small groove or gutter for the flow of tears to the inner angle of the eye. Foreign bodies tend to fall into this groove, and if they are very angular, like cinder, they adhere in spite of the current of tears which now flow in great abundance, and sooner or later carry off smooth substances. Now, if you will raise the margin of the upper lid and turn it over, the cinder or grain of sand will be exposed; and may easily be removed with the point of a pencil, or with the finger covered by a handkerchief.

I then demonstrated this simple operation on one of the boys, thus: Taking my pencil in my right fingers, with the thumb and first finger of my left hand I seized the eyelashes of the upper lid, and drawing the lid gently out from the ball, pressed the point of the pencil downward upon the upper surface of the lid, about one fourth of an inch from its margin, and at the same time carried the margin upward over the pencil by the eye lashes, when the lid readily rolled over the pencil so as to expose completely the gutter described.

I then asked one of the young ladies to perform this operation upon her mother, which, after two or three failures, she accomplished, and as I had predicted, small angular pieces of cinder were found beneath the margin of the lid, which she very adroitly removed with the point of the pencil.

Mrs. Andrews expressed immediate relief. So much interest was felt in this painless operation, that all in turn performed it, being much aided by requiring the person operated upon to look downward when the lid was being everted, and upward when the operator wished to restore the lid."

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man, who had "never been to the wars," and it was the custom of the old revolutionary hero to tell the hardships he had endured. Said he:

"Fellow-citizens: I have fought and bled for my country. I helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have slept on the field of battle, with no other covering than the canopy of heaven. I have walked over the frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood—"

Just about this time one of the sovereigns, who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat tail, and interrupted him with: "Did you say you had fout the British and the Injins?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you say you slept on the ground, while serving your country, without any kiver?"

"I did."

"Did you say your feet covered the ground you walked over with blood?"

"I did," said the speaker, exultingly.

"Well, then," said the sovereign, as he gave a sigh of tearful emotion, "I guess I'll vote for t'other fellow; for I'll be blamed if you ain't done enough for your country."

THE PEACAN NUT.—Doubtless many of our readers are familiar with an oblong brow nut, offered for sale in most of our fruit and confectionary stores, and known as the pecan nut. It belongs to the hickory family, and is a native of the extreme Southern States, being found in the greatest abundance in Southern Louisiana and Texas. Within the past few years considerable attention has been paid to its cultivation in the States named. It is a very productive fruit, a tree at full maturity yielding from one to two barrels, which sell readily at from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per barrel. It thrives well in any good hickory soil, and succeeds admirably in the "bottoms" or rich ridge soils of Florida, Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States.

MEAN MEN.—Henry Ward Beecher says of mean men: "I have hope of wicked men; slender hope of a mean one. A wicked man may be converted and become a prominent saint. A mean man ought to be converted six or seven times, one right after the other, to give him a fair start and put him on an equality with a bold, wicked man. I have known men who thought the object of conversion was to cleanse them as a garment is cleansed and that when they are converted they were to be hung up in the Lord's wardwrobe, the door of which was to be shut, so that no dust could get at them. A coat that is not used, the moths eat; and a christian who is hung up so that he shall not be tempted, the moths eat him; and they have poor food at that."

TO RENEW SILK OR RIBBONS.—Scrape several large potatoes and put a pint of cold water over them; when settled, pour it off, spread your silk upon the table, and wet with a sponge a small part of the silk

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The new tariff bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means has been under discussion in the house for several weeks and is not yet half completed. Its provisions if they could be passed as originally reported would doubtless be an improvement on the present tariff; but a desperate fight has been made against it by the free-traders and particularly in the duties on iron the discussion and voting upon item by item has resulted in such a reduction as would paralyse our whole iron trade if it were to become a law. Under these circumstances the friends of protection have no other recourse than to endeavor to defeat the whole bill and let the present rates remain. If the discussion continues and drags as slowly as it has heretofore done, Congress will be able to do little else before July. This prospect has induced a disposition in both parties to abandon the bill. The free-traders have introduced a brief bill proposing to make a sweeping and indiscriminate reduction of all taxes both import and excise except whiskey and tobacco. This bill they will try to force through unless they can succeed in making a sweeping reduction in the bill under discussion. The Free-traders are making desperate efforts to carry their measures and have an extensive lobby influence and plenty of funds to carry on their work. The friends of protection have not had the support that they should receive from the parties interested. While the free traders have large delegations in Washington urging their measures, the tariff men who are vitally interested, have no delegation, funds, or influence there to assist their members of Congress, with information, statistics, &c. Thus far the interests of American labor have been sadly neglected. We hope however to see an increased interest and a vigorous effort made when the final vote comes. The tariff men cannot afford to neglect this matter. It is of the highest importance to the manufacturing and general industrial interests of the whole country. No effort should be spared to uphold our national industry through protective duties. If we wish American laborers to live and prosper, we must protect them against the competition of foreign pauper labor. This can be much more easily done now while he have a fair degree of protection, than after foreign influence shall have reduced our tariff and broken down our manufactures.

THE POOR HOUSE.

We had hoped to be able to lay before our readers this week, some communications on the Poor House question; but our friends, as yet, have not responded to our invitation. We hope still to be favored with some for our next issue. We are informed that the subject is eliciting a good deal of discussion in various parts of the County. The chief burthen of complaint seems to be the great expense annually necessary to keep our poor. We have been calling their attention to it for a long time. It will only be remedied by putting a good Republican or two in the board of Directors. *That* election will come in October. The question now is the location of the new Poor House, and not the management of the finances, and it will be well to keep the two distinct and separate, for they are widely different questions. To argue that the present property should be sold because there has been bad management is about the same as if we were to urge the removal of the court house because there has been a large amount of criminal business and that it has been a heavy expense to the County. There is only one point in which the present property can be any more expensive than any other property that may be purchased, and that is, the expense of keeping the mill in repair. But if this is an objection, the mill can be sold for a good price, and plenty of purchasers for it can be found who will regard it as a very desirable property. In fact we have advocated this for many years. The property can be divided so as to sell off the mill and have plenty left for all the purposes of an alms house. We believe that a provision in the present bill to permit a vote for the division of the property and the sale of the mill would have met with decided favor, and have, perhaps, received a majority of votes. A large farm is not needed, for the paupers cannot do the work of a farm, and but few men could be found to take a farm and work it to advantage with hired labor, for such as are competent to do that prefer to farm their own land and reap all the profits. We believe that a small farm of from 60 to 80 acres, sufficient to provide pasturage and feed for a team, and a few head of cattle will be found the most economical. This we have in the present property after cutting off the mill, beside having a large range for sheep pasturage which is perhaps the most profitable stock kept on the present farm, as the flock of sheep has for years furnished a large part of the clothing for the paupers. But we have already written more than we intended; we hope to hear from some of our friends next week. Send along your communications with the names, and we will gladly publish them on whichever side they may happen to be.

CURIOSITIES OF FINANCE.—It is not a little singular that while we, of the United States, are anxious to see the glitter and hear the jingle of gold and silver, our neighbors, the Canadians, tired of the sight and sound of U. S. coin, are just now issuing fractional currency similar to our own, hoping with it to drive American coin out of their borders. We are anxious to be rid of paper, they of coin. We can only account for it on the principal that grown people like children are apt to want, and set a high value on what they have not got, and what they have, however good, they hold in very little esteem. We are quite sure that both extremes are bad. A little more gold and silver here and a little more paper currency in Canada would improve matters in both places. An exclusive gold or paper currency is objectionable. A fair proportion of each best answers the purposes of business.

SHAMEFUL NEGLET.—When the vote was taken in the House on Tuesday on reducing the duty on bar iron from 1½ cents per pound to 1 cent, there were (says the *Miners' Journal*) only twelve members from Pennsylvania present, and all the Democratic members from this State were absent. While Western members, a large portion of the New England delegation, with the Democrats, were striking deadly blows at the interests of Pennsylvania, many of her members were absent. There may be reasons for the occasional absence of members, but it should be a strong one that induces a member to absent himself when the industrial interests of his State are assailed. The people will have an account to settle with the indifferent members at the next Congressional elections.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

VIRGINIA RAILROADS AND VIRGINIA PROSPECTS.

The coal field on the West slope of the Alleghenies, extending from the Monongahela to the Big Sandy rivers, is by far the largest, the richest, and is destined to become the most valuable in the world. In Europe, nearly all the coal deposits lie far beneath the general surface, and far below water level. Deep shafts are sunk at immense cost, to reach them; the mines are then ventilated and drained as they are being worked, only after the most astonishing outlays. On the Kanawha and collateral valleys, the coal crops out of the hill sides in veins from 5 to 12 feet thick, far above water level, and can be dumped into the cars by the force of gravity, for merely nominal cost, and carried thence to wherever it is needed. A few miles eastward of this immense store of coal, on the eastern slope of the Alleganies, are found inexhaustible deposits of iron ores of the best qualities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction from the navigable waters of the James River, to the river navigation of the Mississippi Valley, the greater part of which is already in operation, crosses both the iron fields and the coal fields and unites them to the seaboard on the one hand and the Great West on the other. Nearly 7,000 men are employed upon this great work, and it will not be many months before the cars will travel continuously from Memphis, Saint Louis or Chicago, to and from these great iron and coal deposits, and if need be, on to the navigation of the Atlantic at Richmond.

These natural advantages, together with the encouraging rush of immigration now finding its way to Virinia and West Virginia, will give to those States a vast wealth and industry. The completion of the Chesepeake and Ohio Railroad itself will set free a wonderful amount of latent power, and is to rank as one of the most important works of improvement now in progress.

The Loan of the Chesepeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is announced elsewhere in our columns, by the well known Banking firm, Fisk & Hatch, of New York, it will be seen is being steadily absorbed for investments. These Bonds have several features of convenience and security not hitherto found combined. To all persons contemplating investments of capital, or the exchange of securities, their remarks will be of special interest.

THE CENSUS.

The census for 1870 will be taken in June. The work will be greatly facilitated and much annoyance to the people will be saved if our citizens carefully study the following scheme and have their reports made out in advance. If this is done, when the deputy Marshal calls, much time will be saved and far greater accuracy obtained in the returns. The second action is omitted. It once gave the number of slaves. It is now out of date.

First—All the dwelling houses in the district, all the families, name of every inhabitant, age sex, color, trade, occupation, or profession of each male person over fifteen years, value of real estate owned, place of birth of each inhabitant, marriages within the preceding year, number of persons who have attended school persons over twenty years of age who can read and write, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers and convicts.

Third—Number of acres of land improved and unimproved, with the name of the owner, agent or manager, live stock on hand of the different kinds, produce of the farm of every kind during the year preceding 1st of June, 1870.

Fourth—Products of industry of every kind with name of manufacturer producing articles in each year of the value of $500, name and kind of business, capital invested raw material used, with statement of quantities, kinds and values, kinds of motive power and machinery, average number of hands employed, wages paid, &c.

Fifth—Aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, aggregate of taxes assessed, colleges, academies, schools, schoolhouses, &c; public libraries, periodicals, newspapers, how often published, number of circulation. Has the season produced average crops? What crops are short? To what extent, and the average crop per year. Average wages of farm hands, of day laborers, with board; wages without board; of carpenters, female domestics; price of board for laboring men per week; number of churches; of persons each will accommodate; value of church property, with statistics relating to paupers and convicts.

Sixth—Number of deaths during the preceding year, with age, sex, color, domestic condition, place of birth and occupation of deceased, together with the time and cause of death.

We trust our readers generally will carefully study the substance of the schedules published above, so they can be ready to give the information desired so soon as called upon.

ONE OF ITS RESULTS.—Before the tariff on imported steel was made protective there were no steel works in the United States and we paid from $300 to $350 per ton to foreigners for a good quality of steel. A high protective duty on steel has built up the manufacture in Pennsylvania until we can now supply the market, and the result is that to-day we can buy the same quality of steel for from $150 to $200 per ton, or a little more that half what we had to pay when we were dependent on a foreign supply. In the same way we were obliged to pay foreign manufacturers $175 per ton for steel rails for our railroads. A heavy duty was laid on the foreign article, our own people erected rolling mills for the manufacture of steel rails, and to-day we can buy them for $75 per ton. According to copperhead free-trade preaching steel and steel rails should have increased in price by reason of the heavy duty, but the result is just the reverse; they have fallen in price instead.

The reason is plain, we can make our own, and the foreign manufacturer is obliged to sell to us at reasonable rates or we will not buy. Our own manufacturers by business competition are compelled though protected to sell at reasonable rates. Let farmers remember that their reapers and mowers, their scythes, axes and every implement into which steel enters is cheaper to-day because protection to American industry has reduced the cost of steel. The same rule holds good in regard to almost every manufacture. The farmer not only gets his goods cheaper, but the presence of manufactures gives him a better market for all the produce of his farm—all the result of protection. Let him remember this when Democratic politicians preach to him the fallacious sophistries of free-trade. Practical experience always has and always will condemn free-trade, while it commends and proves the benefit of protection.

A SAD CASE.—Hoffman, of the Somerset *Democrat*, is in sore trouble. Alarmed at the prospect of negro voting, he now declares that the "radical" programme will not be finished until the negro occupies the same table and same bed with white folks. Now social equality is a matter of taste and if brother Hoffman is determined to have things so, there is no law to prevent him, but then he ought not to try to make his neighbors believe that they must do so to.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of Philadelphia, is named as the Democratic candidate for Governor by the *Sunday Dispatch*.

GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

The Beaver *Radical* announces the following named gentleman as candidates for Governor at the next Republican nominating convention, and gives a brief description of their individual claims for that high position. We will omit the comments, however, and simply furnish the list of names:

Gen. John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, at present Auditor General.

Col. L. H. Cake, of Schuylkill, member of Congress.

Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, late State Senator.

Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland holding no official position.

James H. Campbell, Esq., of Philadelphia, late Minister to Sweden.

Wayne M'Veigh, Esq., attorney-at-law, of Chester, and son-in-law to Senator Cameron.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, member of Congress,

Thos. E. Cochran, Esq., of York, formerly Auditor General.

Col. Francis Jordan, of Dauphin, at present Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Col. J. M. Campbell, of Cambria, now Surveyor General.

D. J. Morrill, Esq., of Cambria.

The *Radical*, in this enumeration, has omitted the names of two of the most prominent candidates who have yet been presented to the public, viz:

Gen. Harry White, State Senator, of Indiana, and

W. W. Ketchum, Esq., of Luzerne, who, next to General Geary, was the most popular candidate in 1866.

In addition to these the following names have been mentioned, and advocated by their friends. There are doubtless many more which have not been heard:

General Horace Porter, Private Secretary to President Grant, and formerly of Pennsylvania.

Hon. James L. Graham, State Senator, of Allegheny.

Hon. George V. Lawrence, formerly member of Congress, of Allegheny, Indiana county.

Hon. Elisha W. Davis, member of Legislature, of Philadelphia.

Hon. E. Billingfelt, State Senator, of Lancaster county.

Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary of Board of State Charities, Chester county, and at least a dozen others whose names have escaped our memory.

To this voluminous list many others will yet be added, and perhaps, the successful man has not yet been designated. We decline, for the present, descanting upon the merits of these aspirants. There is, in all conscience, a sufficient variety to suit all judgments and tastes. Probably either of the candidates might make an excellent Chief Magistrate. At all events there is a sufficient number from which to make a choice.—*Daily Topic.*

IRON ORE.—A telegraph dispatch from Bedford contains the following notice of a visit to that place, recently, by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and a number of leading iron manufacturers:

BEDFORD, April 20.—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and a number of leading iron manufacturers, arrived at this place yesterday for the purpose of examining the recent discoveries of vast iron deposits in this vicinity. The location of extensive iron manufactories is in contemplation. The General and his party will spend several days in the county.

If the General and his party of explorers were to visit York on a similar errand, they would find, not only "vast iron deposits" here, but some that are decidedly vaster. Immense and inexhaustable beds of iron and steel ore abound in our immediate vicinity, and new and important discoveries are being made almost every day. The facilities for the manufacture of steel rails and pig iron are equal if not better in York County than any other part of the State; and we look forward to the day when furnaces will smoke, and rolling mills clatter in every direction within a stones throw of the borough. We venture this opinion in the face of Dick Haldeman's recent rhodamontade in Congress against a high protictive tariff, for the iron interests of Pennsylvania.—*York True Democrat.*

We are glad to hear of the discovery of mineral wealth in any part of our State or county, but beg leave to differ from our friend of the *Democrat* in regard to the "vaster." We yield the palm to no county in the State for vast deposits of valuable iron ores, and as for facilities for cheap manufacture, we have the authority of one of the largest iron manufacturing corporations in the State, who have proven the assertion by actual experiment, that we can manufacture iron here cheaper than anywhere else in the United States, yet discovered. But in one thing we are with our York neighbors. We have in our own county, just as they have, a copperhead majority, in politics, whose influence and votes are cast for free trade and British interests and against the profitable development of our vast mineral resources. For the conversion of these blind followers of blind leaders, and the opening of their eyes to their own best interests, we propose to labor in common with all the true friends of American industry.

WHISKEY is at last beginning to pay its just share of taxes. It is reported from Washington that the evasions and deceptions practiced by the manufacturers of distilled liquors are almost entirely abandoned now. The vigorous ferreting out of these tricksters by Grant's Revenue officers has at last brought them to terms, and they find it cheaper to pay their taxes honestly. The result is, that more revenue is pouring into the vaults of the Treasury than ever before from this source. So much for efficient Revenue officers. We now will be able to reduce the taxes on some productive industry.

FRANCE is agitated over the plibescitum, election, to be held to morrow. The ostensible object of the election is to give the people the privilege to decide upon their government, but they are in reality only to be permitted to say whether or not they approve the reforms made by the Emperor since 1860, and even in this the Emperor's bayonets will take care that the people do not say no. Many of the liberals will not vote at all, because what they wish is so intermingled with what they oppose that they can give no expression of their true sentiments by their votes.

A STEADY improvement continues in our Internal Revenue Department. The amount collected during the nine months ending March 31st, was $194,000,000 or $20,500,000 more than during the corresponding nine months of the previous year. This has been done without any increase of taxation, under a steady decline in prices and a general dullness of trade consequent thereon, and affords the best evidence that under General Grant's administration the taxes are collected with increased, thoroughness, efficiency, honesty and economy.

THE Senate Finance Committee has reported unanimously against any reduction of the tax on distilled spirits. Whiskey will not, therefore, be much cheaper during the next year. There will doubtless be great complaining among the Democracy about this continued tax on their chief industry.

DEATH OF AN OLD EDITOR.

We regret to announce the death at Gettysburg, on Monday last, of Robert Goodloe Harper, one of the editors of the *Star and Sentinel*. He was in the 72d year of his age and was, we believe, the oldest editor in the State, having edited the *Adams Sentinel* from 1817 to the time of its consolidation with the *Star* and continued in the same line in the *Star and Sentinel* since then, in all a period of fifty-three years.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

OKLAHOMA is the euphonious name proposed for a new territory about to be erected. It is intended to consolidate all, or as many as possible, of the Indian tribes and try the experiment of giving them a territorial government of their own. The name certainly smacks very strongly of Indian. The experiment of a territorial government has been suggested and petitioned for by the Choctaws. It may, and we hope will, prove a success and finally solve the perplexing Indian question.

J. RUSSELL YOUNG'S new paper, the New York *Standard*, made its first appearance on last Saturday. It was sought for with great eagerness and in Philadelphia every number that could be obtained was quickly sold. The *Evening Star* says:

"Its editorial tone is higher, its typography is marked by a better and severer taste, and there is a general aspect of elegance that we fail to note in any other American journal."

SPAIN is still in trouble and without an established government. Her treasury is empty and her leaders are still fighting over the formation of a government. Serrano, one of their best men seems inclined to retire from public life in disgust. Prim is losing the public confidence and things generally seem to be tending to anarchy.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

During the past week, nearly all of the time in the House has been occupied in the discussion of the new Tariff bill. The discussion thus far has been principally on the sections fixing the duties on iron and its manufactures. The duties fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means have been largely reduced, and the action thus far taken has been decidedly to the advantage of the free-traders. If the bill passes in the present shape, it will almost entirely destroy the iron interests of the country. Our only hope for Pennsylvania interests is that the whole bill will be defeated and the old rates of the present tariff remain. In the Senate, a great number of bills, petitions and resolutions are constantly brought up, but they are tabled, or handed over to committees to make room for something else, after which they can't be traced any further for some time.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. Wilson—Providing for the selection of cadets to the Military and Naval Academies.

By Mr. McDonald—For settlement of the accounts between the Southern railroad corporations and the United States Government; also to allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

By Mr. Morrill, of Maine—Relating to the Indian reservations selected by the Peace Commissioners.

By Mr. Ross—to authorize the settlement of the claims of Kansas for the services of troops under the requisition of Gen. Price.

Mr. Ames introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of naval staff officers.

Mr. Fenton called up the bill authorizing the appointment of an agent to inquire relative to the state of trade between the United States and British North America, which, after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would offer a bill relating to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the mint of the United States and branches, as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, on the ground that it tended to reduce the expenses of the Government in the coinage of money. Upon his motion the bill was taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill to provide for better security on board steam vessels and propellers, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, passed.

The House joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the charges against General Howard, passed.

A joint resolution, to regulate the effect of the vote of thanks of Congress upon promotions in the navy, passed.

The bill relative to the Circuit Courts of the United States prohibiting any construction or the act that would require the holding of circuit court where not required by previously existing laws, passed.

A number of House bills pere passed including the following: Authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities; for a return of the evidence of their honorable discharge to soldiers.

The House joint resolution appropriating $3,000 to pay for experiments in the ventilation of the halls of the Capitol was passed.

And in the House, Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting retired army and naval officers to hold civil offices.

The bill donating condemned canon to the McPherson Monument Association passed.

Various other private bills passed.

The House refused by a vote of 42 to 88 to take up the Louisiana contested case of Darrell against Bailey, and proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a large number of unimportant bills.

The Senate bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip in Wisconsin passed.

The Senate bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, excited a long debate.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Adolph Baily is not, and C. B. Darrall is, entitled to the seat from the Third District of Louisiana.

Mr. Kerr made the minority report with the opposite conclusions.

The bill to establish a Department of Justice was considered and passed.

The joint resolution appropriating $2,000 for a portrait of General Thomas, to be placed in a conspicious position in the Capitol, passed unanimously,

A joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House, was adopted.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding United States Courts in Wisconsin, was amended and passed.

The contested election case from the Fifth Louisiana District was considered and the majority report that the election held November 3, 1868, was illegal, was adopted.

FROM CUBA.

The Insurrection—A Counter-Revolution Imminent.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Important official information has been received here from Cuba. For some time it has been known to the authorities that the volunteers in Cuba were in reality the party in power, and have forced the Spanish authorities to comply with nearly all their demands. Intelligence now comes from Havanah that a conter-revolution is sure to break out within a brief period of time, the volunteers being determined to wrest the island away from Spain, and make it an independent province. It has been thought hare, in diplomatic circles, for three months, that a counter-revolution was sure to take place, and the news received to-day is but a confirmation of such a belief.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE AT RICHMOND.

Fifty Eight Persons Killed.—Two Hundred More or Less Injured.—Twenty Legislators Killed or Wounded.—A Whole City in Mourning.

RICHMOND, April 27.—A terrible calamity occurred here this morning. The floor of the Court of appeals, in the State Capital, gave way and precipitated the hundreds therein assembled to hear the decision of the Mayorality case of Ellison and Cahoon, upon the Conservative caucus then sitting in the Hall of the House of Delegates below.

Among the killed are P. H. Aylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter for the *Enquirer and Examiner*; Samuel Eaton, clerk of Mayor Cahoon; Captain William A. Charters, Chief of the Fire Department; N. P. Howard, a lawyer; Ash Levy, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Danville railroad; Hugh Hutcheson, Lewis N. Webb, of this city; Wheeler Schofield, brother of General Scofield; R. H. Maury, Jr.; Senator Bland (colored) and Powhattan Roberts.

It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed or wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells was badly injured. L. H. Chandler, counsel for Cahoon in the Mayoralty case, was injured. James Mason and Judge Meredith, counsel for Ellison, were also badly hurt.

About two hundred persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails, and hundreds of persons in the Capitol Square are weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought out of the building. Governor Walker escaped unhurt, though on the floor of the Court room at the time.

About eleven o'clock the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded with eminent citizens and many local politicians, and a great many of the public at large, who were drawn there by curiosity to hear the result of the late hearing of the question as to the Mayoralty of Richmond.

The friends of Messrs. Ellison and Cahoon, who comprised the prominent Republicans and Conservatives of the city, had assembled to hear the decision, which it was expected would be given to-day. Among the many prominent persons were ex-Governor Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge John A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, ex-United States District Attorney for this District, ex-United States District Attorney L. H. Chandler, and others.

At 11 o'clock the gallery of the court room, which was crowded, fell in. The floor followed, and all thereon descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members of a caucus were waiting around. There was a general crush of all the timbers, and the falling of the inside wall, by which were killed the following:

THE KILLED.

Patrick Aylett, Captain Charters, Chief of the Fire Brigade; E. M, Schofield, late Assessor, and brother of General Schofield, late Secretary of War; Dr. J. B. Brook, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*; Julius A. Hobson, city collector; S. Diegger, member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Brenis, commission merchant of Alexendria; Samuel Eeaton, of Boston, Mass., and formerly manager of the Boston Theatre; Powhattan Roberts, commissioner in Chancery of court of Common Pleas; James A. Blasmiere, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E. Burnham, of Syracuse, N. Y.; N. P. Howan, lawyer; Ash. Levy, merchant; J. W. D. Blank colored Senator from Prince Edward; J. Watson, merchant, of Danville; Thomas H. Wilcox, ex-rebel General; Samuel H. Hairston, a wealthy land owner,, of Henry county; Charles J. Grinnan, of Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; William W. Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson, colored Baptist minister; Colonel Pichgrew; Wodfolk T. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal; W. E. Randolph, of New York; R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty three others, among whom were one captain, one sergeant, and nine privates of the police, who were on duty in the building.

WOUNDED.

Among the wounded were ex-Governor Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayor H. H. Ellison, slightly; Mayor Cahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge J. A. Meredith, Jas. Neeson, J. Howard, Rush Bongess, Collector of the District; W. C. C. Dunham, Agent of the Virginia and New York Steamship Line; Hon. T. A. Babcock, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, leg amputated; Gen. M. D. Corse, ex-Major General of the Rebel army; Col. G. W. Brent, of Alexandria; Capt. G. W. Allen, Port Warden; W. C. Elam, newspaper correspondent and broker; T. S. Baldwin, Merchant, from Newark, N. J.; W. J. Chesterman, of the Petersburg *Index*; William H. Soper; merchant, of Baltimore, and about one hundred others.

RECOVERY OF THE DEAD BODIES.

Directly after the disaster occurred the fire-alarm was used to give notice, and the hook and ladder companies of the city repaired at once to the scene. A cordon of police was drawn around the building, and the ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the middle of the body of some popular favorite, who after being swung on to the shoulders of one of the fire brigade, were brought down the ladder into the green of the public Park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who had gathered to recognize the slain. The Park was filled with anxious, weeping women and anxious men until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building.

HISTORY OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A gentleman of Richmond now here gives the following particulars of some of the persons who were killed in the calamity: Patrick Henry Aylett was formerly the Confederate State District Attorney, and since the war has been one of the editors of the *Examiner and Enquirer*. He was a great-grandson of Patrick Henry, of Revolutionary fame.

Edwin M. Schofield is the youngest brother of Major General Schofield; was a United States army officer during the war, and was appointed by the Military Commander as Assessor for the city of Richmond.

Julius A. Hobson was an old citizen of Richmond, and for the past ten years was City Collector. Samuel A. Eaton, formerly of Boston, was an old member of the Boston press; was some time attached to the *Herald* of that city; was once a theatrical manager, and has been Mayor's clerk since the war. Powhattan Roberts, a native of Virginia, was one of the leading members of the Bar. J. W. D. Bland (colored) Senator from Prince Edward's county, was a man of much ability and a leading man among his race.

Among the wounded were H. H. Wells, ex-Governor. He was formerly in the United States Army; was in command of the defenses of Washington south of the Potomac; was appointed by General Schofield Military Governor of Virginia, and was defeated at the late election by the present Governor Walker.

Henry K, Ellison, one of the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch*, was elected by the City Council, under the Enabling act, to succeed Cahoon as Mayor of Richmond.

George Cahoon, formerly of Pennsylvania was appointed by General Schofield, Mayor of Richmond. The contest for the Mayoralty between these two gentlemen was the occasion of the dense crowd in the court room.

L. H. Chandler, of Norfolk, from Maine, was United States District Attorney for Virginia until July last, and since the war was elected a member of the United States Congress from the Norfolk District, but was not admitted to his seat.

He is now a practicing lawyer, and is well known in the North as a leading public speaker in behalf of the Republican party during the Presidential canvass.

John A. Meredith was formerly Judge of the Circuit Court for Richmond; was removed by General Schofield. Was leading counsel for Ellison.

James Neeson, formerly of West Virginia, was a member of the Confederate Legislature, and lately Assistant United States District Attorney. Was associate counsel for Ellison.

John Howard is one of the leading lawyers of Richmond. William C. Dunham is agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company at Richmond, and a member of the City Council. Thomas S. Bocock was formerly a member of the United States Congress, and an opponent of Sherman for the Speakership; was Speaker of the Confederate Congress; is now practicing law at Lynchburg.

Colonel G. W. Brent, of Alexandria, was Adjutant General to General Joseph E. Johnson during the war. Mr. Burgess is Collector of Internal Revenue for Richmond. W. D. Chesterman is connected with the Richmond *Examiner* as reporter.

NATURE OF THE INTERRUPTED DECISION OF THE COURT.

A private telegram from Richmond says that the Court was about to deliver an opinion in favor of Ellison, one of the Judges dissenting, as the floor fell.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ATLANTA, Georgia, has a population of 36,000. Twenty-two years ago it was a town of 500 inhabitants.

THE estimated cost of the new passenger depot to be built at Atlanta, Georgia, this summer, is $175,000.

HERRING and shad are fast disappearing from Virginia waters, and legislative action is suggested for the better protection of fish.

THE Kansas (Mo,) Press Club proposes to receive in good style the 200 editors expected in that city at the May convention.

MISS ANN HAYES, aged 12, is principal of a colored school in Virginia, her pupils being of the average age of 25, or thereabouts.

A CINCINNATI baby proved the unfitness for food of silver cleaning powder, by dying a few minutes after eating some, the other day.

IT IS advertised that "An Old Fashioned Girl" can be had at all the respectable book stores; price $1 50. Unmarried men should invest.

AN Irishman, asked at the Wisconsin State Prison what trade he preferred to learn, said that if it was all the same to them he preferred to be a sailor.

A CINCINNATI horse ran over a boy recently, but according to the papers, "no bones were broken except his skull." The boy died soon after.

AMONG the recent imports at Savannah, from Liverpool, were 201 boxes of machinery for the Eagle and Phœnix Factory, at Columbus, Ga.

GOVENOR Smith, of Alabama, in a proclamation, has announced his intention of calling out the militia in the three counties of Tuscaloosa, Greene, and Morgan.

THE rent of the slips of the First Congregational Church in New Haven brought about $20,000, and, says the *Register*, "the poor have the gospel preached to them."

AT THE close of business in the Treasury on Friday the coin balance on hand was $115,863,652 50, of which $34,185,500 represents gold certificates outstanding. The currency balance was $8,627,897 42.

A CLERGYMAN consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal. "I don't know about that," remarked the sobbing fair one; "but I'll try."

"To the parent whose son dies in infancy," says the Louisville *Courier Journal*, "there must be something peculiarly soothing in the thought that, no matter what may be the fate of the child in the next world, it can never become a member of a base ball club in this."

MILTON MERRIFIELD, of Providence, caught fifty two rats in one night by exchanging a barrel of oats that had been often visited by rats for one of water, covering the surface with chaff. The "varmints" unsuspectingly pitched in, and met a watery grave. This is an old but excellent trap where these animals are plenty.

Miscellaneous.

LIME. Eastern Whitewash Lime that will not rub off, for sale at Lynch's Hardware Store. 22apl

MASONRY.—HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good, and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa. 8oct1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned on the Will of Joseph Mortimore, late of Harrison township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MORTIMORE.
Executor of Joseph Mortimore, dec'd.
Bedford, April 1, 1870.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
25febly No. 11 North 6th St., Phil'a.

J. W. KNOX,
BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS
LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,
Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jacob Wagaman, late of Juniata tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
25mar LEONARD BITTNER, Adm'r.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.
Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.
Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterini Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.
17decly

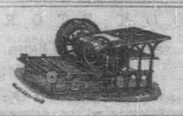
SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office

Miscellaneous.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 29th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, School, bounty, building, poor and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the corts chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next (13th day), for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon; and said Sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.
Apr. 4th, 1870. HUGH MOORE, Treas.

						Taxes.
			BROADTOP.			
439	as.	139	ps.	James Patton	$ 11	19
440	do	130	do	do do	10	20
174	do	100	do	do do	3	42
57	do	37	do	do do	3	67
74	do			Francis Mowing	69	47
63	do			Jacob Meyers	6	30
396	do	129	do	James Razor		60
50	do			Wm. T. Daugherty	4	80
90	do			John M. Kenhedy	73	76
62	do	140	do	William Bunn	166	98
30	do			Lewis T Watson	24	40
372	do			Sam'l S

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eichoitz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sanson, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirt, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Corboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Deibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. J. B. Pedelupe
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the I. O. O. F. Building, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. Those accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

COURT.—Nearly the whole of court week was taken up on two cases, viz: Commonwealth vs. John H. Lambourn, of Union tp., on charge of arson, and Commonwealth vs. Nelson B. Miller, on charge of horse stealing. In the first case, the jury found Lambourn guilty. A motion was made for a new trial, but overruled. He was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution (which were over $700) and undergo imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement at labor for five years in the Western Penitentiary. One of the witnesses in this case, Jacob Claar, turned State's evidence, and testified that he had bargained with Lambourn to become an accomplice in the above crime for $100. He further stated that he had bargained with another party to give in the above evidence, criminating himself, for $50. Before the Court discharged him, he was arrested on a warrant from Justice Alsip on the charge of Arson and held in $500 bial for his appearance at Court next term.
In the second case, jury found defendant, Nelson B. Miller, not guilty.
In the matter of the tavern license granted to O'Donnell & Manly, Bridgeport, on hearing, license was revoked.
The Court appointed George Roads constable for Liberty township, to act instead of H. S. Brode, officer elect, who has left the district.

BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD.—The Survey of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford was made last week by Mr. Fulton, Chief Engineer of the Huntingdon and Broadtop railroad. The estimates will be made in a short time and will be laid before our readers at the earliest moment. It is believed the grading and bridging of the road can be done for $75,000 and perhaps less. If the estimates verify these figures, there will be but little difficulty in raising the money and putting the road under contract in a short time. The distance as surveyed is seven miles and a half, following the river, crossing at Mt. Dallas and keeping the south side until west of the gap below Bedford. There will be two bridges, one at Mt. Dallas and one over the Raystown branch above the junction with Dunning's creek. We hope to be able to report the survey of the Bridgeport section in a short time, as that portion of the road is of the highest importance to our iron interests and in case of any difficulty on the eastern section may be built first.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.—The Spring fashions propose to do away with the only sensible summer style of dress that our lady friends have had for a long time—we mean the short walking dress with a moderate breadth of hoop skirt. It is now proposed to drop this and return to the old style, trailing, filthy street sweepers and mud swabs. We hope for their own health and comfort the ladies will dare to defy the dictates of fashion and follow those of common sense. If there is anything disgusting and at the same time pitiable, it is the sight of a woman, dragging a couple yards of calico, or worse still of silk, through the mud, water or dust of the streets.

LITTLE THINGS.—The Weather is very pleasant.....Two summer-houses are being erected at the Cramer Cottages.....Mrs. Tate's building is about completed.....R. W. Berkstresser was admitted to the bar last week. He passed a creditable examination.....Samuel Burket of Londonderry tp., had his arm broken one day last week.....We have a new Gordon Jobber at the INQUIRER Office, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work on shortest notice and reasonable terms.....J. W. Smith, Jr. has opened a new store at Yellow Creek. John understands his business, and will give satisfaction to all his patrons.

FROM MT. DALLAS We have complaints of a lack of disposition to accomodate on the part of the railroad agents. Teamsters and Merchants complain that the agent refuses to accept checks for freights, saying that they do no business with Mr. Lloyd's bank, that they transact their business at Bloody Run. Checks of good and reliable men have been refused and their goods kept until bank notes could be sent to pay freights. This has resulted in vexatious delays and our Merchants talk of shipping their goods to Hollidaysburg. We hope the difficulty will be amicably settled and that the agent at Mt. Dallas will see the propriety of transacting business as other business men do. Some propose to ship their goods to Bloody Run Station where they claim they are more courteously treated. Without any discourtesy to the agent at Mt. Dallas with whom we are unacquainted, we can assure all who choose to go to Bloody Run Station, that they will find the agent there, John W. Barndollar Esq., a most courteous and obliging gentleman, who will furnish them all reasonable facilities for the transaction of their business.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. Mary Canny of Minersville, near Dudley, this county who had been on a spree for several days, on the evening of the 21st inst., went home very much intoxicated, and while in this condition not knowing what she did, drank the contents of a vial of laudamn (½ oz.) Her smaller children saw her drink it, but not knowing its poisonous nature, did not inform their father of the occurrence. She immediately went to bed and remained in a comatose state until next morning when she died. Her husband who is a miner had gone to his work, leaving her sleeping and did not know of her death until informed of it by some woman who had found her dead in bed. A little girl 6 yrs. old was in bed with her not knowing that her mother was dead.
The deceased was about 44 years old, and leaves a large family. Her husband who is an honest and industrious man has the sympathy of the whole community.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, on the first day of May, 1870, uncalled for, which if not lifted on or before the first day of June next, will be sent to the dead letter office:

Boyer Abraham	Kuchman Adam J
Cocheran Pheba	Luckenback Timothy
Curey Wm	Mugh Wm
Courdi Adolph	Morris Daniel
Collidge John	McLaughlin E
Condy David	Mock Jacob
Carle Jacob	Mock Allen
Drenning Jacob	Oswer Abram
Easterday Charles	Rice David L
Harnishfeyer Martin	Riley Melissa Miss
Haas Frederick	Stern Isider
Harrier Kate Miss	Smith Frederick
Josephs F & Bro	Smith Libbie Miss

Sherman W H.
D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—We clip the following waif from an exchange. Its statement of fact is pertinent, if the poetry is not of the best. The gist of the matter will be found in the last two lines, and we must confess that we indorse the sentiment:

The rights of Women who demand?
Those women are but few:
The greater part had rather stand
Exactly as they do.
Beauty has claims, for which she fights
At ease, with winning arms:
The women who want Woman's rights
Want, mostly, women's charms.

CHEMISTRY is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months hy their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts.—*Gazette Independence Mo.*— 1May1m

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD is progressing finely. There are twenty-four hundred men at work on the road. The first three miles east of Connellsville are completed and in operation. The balance of the road is well advanced and it is expected that the laying of the track will be begun in June. It is expected that the road will be completed by November next and in running order to Cumberland.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. James N. Akers of Monroe township, cut himself very seriously on the forehead, on the 2nd inst., while engaged in pealing bark for G. W. Miller, on the mountain near Robinsonville. Bark pealers cannot be too careful in guarding against accidents. One of Mr. Miller's hands was killed last Spring while pealing bark.

H. F. IRVINE has moved the "Regulator" to room No. 1, Anderson's Row. He has just received a large stock of goods of the latest Spring styles and is prepared to sell them at city prices. If you want the best quality of shoe, boot, gaiter, slipper, or a fine set of China ware, go to the "Regulator" and don't forget the place.

MISS JULIA E. MORSELL, daughter of Samuel Morsell, Esq., formerly of Union, Prince George County, Md., died at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. Geo. W. Anderson, on the 14th ult. Miss Morsell had considerable literary talent and had acquired quite a reputation as a writer. We are not indebted to any Minister for this information.

DR. F. C. REAMER died very suddenly on the 27th ult. of paralysis. He began the practice of medicine in this borough in 1858, and with the exception of two or three years in the army as surgeon, followed his profession among our people ever since. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be severely felt.

RECOVERED.—The bodies of the two men who were drowned some four weeks ago at Huntingdon were recovered last week. The body of Hoffman was found on Sunday and that of Westbrook on Monday, both near the mouth of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata about two miles and a half below Huntingdon.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. — "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

ALISSA.—This is without doubt, one of the best articles for the hair prepared. It is a fine hair dressing and a reliable restorative, and should be used by all. It beautifies the hair, improves its growth, and is a certain remedy for baldness. By all means try it. You cannot but be suited with it. Price $1 per bottle. Get one bottle and you will not be without it.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Mrs. William Frederick of Flitchville, South Woodberry tp., attempted to hang herself on Sabbath last. Her husband discovered her before life was extinct. She is, however, not expected to survive. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause of the attempt.

CROUSE & SHIRES are receiving a heavy invoice of the finest brands of tobacco, snuffs and pipes this week. Go and see for yourselves. They are the only *Tobacconists* in town, and deal in the pure articles.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The annual Convention, for the year 1870, will be held at Harrisburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14, 15 and 16. George H. Stuart, Esq., is expected to preside. Each Sunday School in the State is invited to send two or more delegates. Pastors of Churches, Superintendents of Sunday Schools, and prominent Sunday School workers from all parts of the State are invited to attend and participate.
Our Sunday School brethern from other States are also cordially welcomed. it is requested that the names of those who expect to attend shall be sent to Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, or John M. Sayford, Secretary, on or before the first day of June, as it WILL BE NECESSARY for those who would avail themselves of a reduction of fare on the railroads, to procure excursion tickets before leaving their homes for Harrisburg. The committee of arrangements will secure orders for tickets for all who notify them in time to do so and forward them.
Places of entertainment will be provided for all who give due notice of their coming.
T. H. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*
J. M. SAYFORD, *Secretary.*

PETIT JURORS for special term, 5th Monday 30th day of May, A. D. 1870.
Abraham Kensinger, Liberty; John H. Barton, East Providence; Philip Morgart, Bloody Run Borough; Peter Gates, Hopewell; James Roades, Liberty; George D. Shuck, Bedford Borough; Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry; David Heffiel, M. Woodberry; John Todd, Bedford; James Collins, Southampton; Alfred Wilson, Southampton; F. O'Neil, Southampton; John Pennel, Monroe; Benj. J. Bremmer, C. Valley, C. Claycomb, Union; George Megraw, E. Providence; W. Bowles, Bedford; Daniel Cypher, Liberty; Harrison Williams, Monroe; Wm. Masters, Bloody Run; E. Ellis, Napies; George W. Powell, Juniata; John Gephart, S. Spring; E. Miller, St. Clair; Daniel Miller, C. Valley; Wm. Gorseech, Hopewell; M. Heckey, Juniata; E. F. Imler, Bedford; Alex. Messersmith, Monroe; Joseph C. Ickes, Union; J. B. Dicken, Bedford; John Claycomb, St. Clair; John B. Whip, C. Valley; D. S. A. Tomlinson, Bedford; David Shaffer, Colerain; Martin Yingling, St. Clair; Daniel Fletcher, Monroe; Geo. Williams, Napier.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?
ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

IN TOWN—Our friend I. H. Rawlins, looking as hearty as you please.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

AMERICAN BROILER for sale at the House furnishing store of G. Blymyer & Son.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

A SPLENDID assortment of Wall Paper from New York has just been received at the INQUIRER Book Store.

Books and Periodicals.

The Little Corporal, for May, comes in good time. Fresh as the flowers and bright as the Spring time, full of good things for the children. Great improvements are promised in this already charming magazine. $1 per year. Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill,

Howe's Monthly, No. 10, is on our table, and is one of our most welcome visitors. We take great pleasure in recommending this valuable monthly to our musical readers. We feel sure if they try a few numbers, they will not do without it. Send 35 cts. to Elias Howe, 103 Court st., Boston, and get a copy to examine.

Young Folks.—Contents: We Girls, Spring Whistles, Karl Kipp, Three o'clock in the Morning, New Gowns, What I saw in China, At Grandma's Bedside, Bertie's Pioneering, Mr. Clarence calls on the President, Flowers waking up, The Evening Lamp, and Our Letter Box. Fields, Osgood & Co., Publishers, 124 Tremont st., Boston.

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.
It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this affective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility of beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.
1May1m

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO

White Wheat per bushel		$1.00
Red	" "	90
Corn	" "	80
Oats	" "	40
Potatoes	" "	40@50
Flax Seed	" "	1.75
Clover Seed	" "	$7.00@7.50
Timothy Seed	" "	4.00@4.50
Apples	" "	75
Flour, per barrel		5.00@5.50
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow	" "	10
Beeswax	" "	30
Lard	" "	18@20
Hams		20@22
Shoulder		15@16
Sides		16@18
Eggs	" doz.	15
Chickens	" "	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak,	" "	3.00
WOOL—		
Common Unwashed		27@30
Fine Merino do.		28@30
Common Tubwashed		38@40
Fine Merino do.		40@45

THE Board of Directors have adopted the School Diary to be used in the Union Schools. They are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store for ten cents.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

MARRIED.

On the 28th of April, at the parsonage, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOSEPH WEAVERLING and Mrs. EVE PRICE, both of West Providence Township.

On Tuesday the 19th of April, by the Rev. John A. Nuner, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN FELTON of Somerset co. Pa., to Miss MARIA TRUSHEIM of Bedford Co.

On Thursday the 21st of April, by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. LEVI WOLFORD to Miss MARY A. MOWERY, all of Bedford Co., Pa.

DIED.

Near Buena Vista, on the 14th of April, Mrs. MARY STRUCKMAN. Aged 70 years.

On the 25th of April, in Londonderry Twp., SAMUEL BOHN, aged 28 years.

On Dry Ridge, on the 17th of April, SAMUEL JOHNATHAN, infant son of John and Catharine Hyde. Aged 6 months and 6 days.

On Dry Ridge, on the 27th of April, JOSIAH WILSON, infant son of John and Mary Hershiser. Aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

In Bedford Pa., April 28th, 1870, Dr. F. C. REAMER, aged 48 years, 6 months and 19 days.
His disease was paralysis. It rendered him unconscious as soon as attacked, and he remained so until his death, some 28 hours after he was first taken. He was engaged in the practice of medicine as usual, on the day preceding his illness. He leaves six children to mourn his loss. Their mother having died some 11 months before the father. He was an elder for many years in the Presbyterian church, and was so at his death. We trust his children's and his church's loss, is his everlasting gain. His funeral took place on Friday the 29th, and was largely attended by his fellow citizens.
Departed this life, near Bedford Pa., on the 10th of April, WINFIELD S. MILBURN. Aged 22 years, 2 months and 21 days.
The deceased was a young man universally esteemed for his gentleness and benevolence of disposition. He united with the church at a very early age, and was a very consistent member to the day of his death. In the triumphs of a *living faith* he entered the dark valley.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county on the estate of Mary Barclay dec'd, late of South Woodberry Twp., notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSIAH T. BARCLAY, Adm'r.
6may Woodberry.

CROUSE & SHIRES
SEGAR FACTORS and
TOBACCO, PIPE and
SNUFF JOBBERS.
East Pitt Street, Bedford, Bedford County, Pa.
29april70-1y

TO THE CREDITORS OF REED & SCHELL. I have accepted the conditions of the resolution adopted by the meeting of the creditors of Reed & Schell on the 25th of March, and will meet them on Saturday the 21st day of May, at the Court House, in Bedford, at 10 o'clock P. M.
Bedford 28apl70-3t JOHN J. SCHELL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—*Whereas*, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to allow the qualified electors of Bedford county to vote *for* or *against* the sale of the present Poor House property," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election; therefore, I, WM. KEYSER, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this Public Notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that an election will be held in said county, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of MAY, A. D., 1870, at the several election districts, in accordance with the following sections of said Act of Assembly:
"*Section 2.*—That an election shall be held on the 27th day of May next, at the usual polling places, by the election officers elected at the last general election, at which election all the qualified electors of said county shall be entitled to vote, and those in favor of the sale of the present Poor House property shall vote a ticket with the words "Poor House" on the outside and the words "For Sale of Poor House" on the inside, and those opposed to the sale of the present Poor House property shall vote a ticket with the words "Poor House" on the outside and the words "Against sale of Poor Horse" on the inside."
"*Section 3.*—It shall be the duty of the several returns Judges to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on the Monday next following said election, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and if a careful count of the votes cast show that a majority are in favor of the sale of the present Poor House property, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Act to purchase other real estate not exceeding one hundred and seventy five acres, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the accomodation and maintenance of the poor; and if a careful count of the votes cast shows that a majority are against the sale of the present Poor House property, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to erect suitable buildings thereon, upon a site selected by them."
Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 3d day of May, 1870.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Pa., }
May 3d, 1870.—w3. }

NEW TIN AND STOVE STORE.
JOHN H. NICODEMUS takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a
NEW TIN AND STOVE STORE
in Bedford, in the room lately occupied by Isaac Lipple.
SIGN OF THE BIG COFFE POT.
He always has a full stock of
TIN WARE
on hand and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line on shortest notice.
Orders from the Country for SPOUTING or any other job work, attended to with promptness. Terms reasonable. Give us a call.
29april6m

REMOVED.
LIPPLE'S CLOTHING STORE
to the room formerly occupied by H. F Irvine. In addition to his large stock of ready made clothing, he has added,
CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
DRESS GOODS,
NICKNAX
and
GROCERIES
all of which he will sell at lower figures than they can be bought anywhere else in town.
Give us a call.
29apl ISAAC LIPPLE.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. The undersigned, administrator of John Hull, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, about one mile south-west of Schellsburg, a tract of land, situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. S. G. Statler, Isaac Horn, Nathan Bortz and John W. Hull, containing 159 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and about 40 acres good meadow, and the rest well timbered, having thereon erected a three-story brick house, a new bank barn and other necessary out buildings. There is a well of water at the house, apple, peach, and cherry trees on the premises. The land is well improved, and is principally limestone, and will make a good stock farm. This is a desirable farm in every respect.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day. Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter JOSEPH GARBER,
apr28w4. Administrator.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to provide for the collection of State, County, Poor, Poor Building and Military Taxes in the County of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April A. D. 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1870.
Monday, May 23d, at Joseph Mortimore's, for Snake Spring Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th and 25th, at Woodberry for Middle Woodberry Twp., and Woodberry Bor.
Thursday, May 26th, at Pattonsville, for South Woodberry Twp.
Friday, May 27th, at Bloody Run, for Bloody Run Borough and West Providence Twp.
Saturday, May 28th at D. A. T. Black's, for East Providence Twp.
Saturday, June 4th, at Centerville, for Cumberland Valley Twp.
Monday, June 6th, at Joseph Cessnas', for Harrison Twp.
Tuesday, June 7th, at Buena Vista, for Juniata Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th, at Schellsburg, for Schellsburg Borough and Napier Twp.
Friday, June 10th, at Pleasantville, for St. Clair Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 15th and 16th, at Bedford, for Bedford Twp.
Friday, June 17th at Bedford, for Bedford Bor.
Monday, June 20th, at St. Clairsville, for St. Clairsville Bor. and St. Clair Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21st and 22nd, at Mowry's Mill, for Union Twp.
Monday, June 27th, at Saxton, for Saxton Bor.
Tuesday, June 28th, at Stonerstown, for Liberty Twp.
Wednesday, June 29th, at Coaldale, for Coaldale Bor. and Broadtop Twp.
Thursday, June 30th, at Capt. John Richelberger's, for Hopewell Twp.
Saturday, July 1st, at Bridgeport, for Londonderry Twp.
Monday, July 3d, at Clearville, for Monroe Twp.
Tuesday, July 4th, at Wm. Adam's Mill, for Southampton Twp.
Wednesday, July 5th, at Rainsburg for Rainsburg Borough and Colerain Twp.
"All persons in said County who shall, on or before the 28th day of July aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum thereon."
A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 29th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.
HUGH MOORE,
Treasurer.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 29mar4w

New Advertisements.

LOAN OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
The advantages and attractions of this LOAN for investment purposes, are many and important:
1. It is based upon one of the Great THROUGH LINES between the SEABOARD AND THE WEST.
2. The SECURITY is ALREADY CREATED, the greater part of the line being in successful running opperation.
3. The Local Traffic, from the *unrivalled Agricultural regions and Iron and Coal deposits* adjacent, must be large and profitable.
4. The enterprise receives Important Concessions and Privileges from the States of Virginia and West Virginia.
5. It is under the management of efficient and well-known CAPITALISTS, whose names are a guarantees for its Early Completion and successful operations.
6. The Bonds can be had either in
COUPON OR REGISTERED
form; they have thirty years to run, both principal and interest being payable in gold.
7. They are of denominations of
$1000, $500 and $100,
bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. in coin, payable May 1st and November 1st.
From our intimate acquaintance with the affairs and condition of the Company, *we know these securities to be peculiarly desirable, and suitable for safe employment of surplus Capital, and funding of Government Bonds*, by Investors, Trustees of Estate, and others who prefer absolute security with reasonable income.
Holders of United States Five-Twenties are enabled to procure *these Bonds, bearing the same rate of interest and having a longer period to run*, and to realize a large increase of capital in addition.
Bonds and Stock dealt in at the Stock Exchange, received in exchange for this Loan, at the full market value, and the Bonds returned free of express charges.
PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
Pamphlets, Maps, and full information furnished on application.
FISK & HATCH,
5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
2m

NOTICE.—The President and Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that after the publication of this Article, the tolls and duties will be vigorously prosecuted and collected by Law.
Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for them to appoint such and so many Toll Gatherers, as they shall think proper, to collect and receive of all and every person and persons using the said road, the tolls and rates specified by law, AND TO STOP ANY PERSON riding or leading any horse or driving any horses, cattle, swine, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, cart, wagon, wain sleigh, sled, or other carriage of pleasure, or burthen, from passing through the said gates on turnpike, until they shall respectively have paid the same.
And Provided, That if any person or persons, owning, riding in, or driving any carriage of burthen or pleasure as aforesaid, or owning, riding, leading, or driving any horse, or mule as aforesaid, shall, with an intent to defraud the said Company, or to evade the payment of any of the tolls or duties aforesaid, pass therewith through any private gate or bar, or along or over any private passage way, or along or over any other ground or land near to, or adjoining any turnpike or gate, which be erected in pursuance of this act; or if any person or persons shall, with like intent aforesaid, take off or cause to be taken off, any horse or other beasts or cattle of draught or burthen, from any carriage of burthen or pleasure, or shall practice any other fraudulent means or device, with the intent to evade or lessen the payment of any such toll or duty, every such person or persons offending in manner aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, respectively forfeit and pay the president, managers, and company, fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the Peace in like manner, and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of equal amount may be sued for and recovered.
EMANUEL STATLER, Pres't,
A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.
April 25th, 1870. w3

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.
In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to provide for the collection of State, County, Poor, Poor Building and Military Taxes in the County of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April A. D. 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1870.
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Monday, July 3d, at Clearville, for Monroe Twp.
Tuesday, July 4th, at Wm. Adam's Mill, for Southampton Twp.
Wednesday, July 5th, at Rainsburg for Rainsburg Borough and Colerain Twp.
"All persons in said County who shall, on or before the 28th day of July aforesaid, pay to the said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum thereon."
A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 29th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.
HUGH MOORE,
Treasurer.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 29mar4w

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From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

XII.—Irrigation—Means and Ends.

While few can have failed to realize the important part played by Water in the economy of vegetation. I judge that the question—"How can I secure to my growing plants a sufficiency of moisture at all times?"—has not always presented itself to the farmer's mind as demanding of him a practical solution. To rid his soil and keep it free of superfluous, but especially of stagnant water, he may or may not accept as a necessity; but that, having provided for draining away whatever is excessive, he should turn a short corner and begin at once to provide that water shall be supplied to his fields and plants whenever they may need it, he is often slow to apprehend. Yet this provision is but the counterpart and complement of the other.

I had sped across Europe to Venice, and noted with interest the admirable, effective irrigation of the great plain of Lombardy, before I could call any land my own. I saw there a region perhaps thirty miles wide by one hundred and fifty long along the east bank of the Po, rising very gently thence to the foot of the Austrian Alps, which Providence seems to have specially adapted to be improved by irrigation. The torrents of melted snow which in Spring leap and foam adown the southern face of the Alps, bringing with them the finer particles of soil, are suddenly arrested and form lakes (Garda, Maggiore, Como, &c.) just as they emerge upon the plain. These lakes, slowly rising, often overflow their banks, with those of the small rivers that bear their waters westward to the Po; and this overflow was a natural source of abiding fertility. To dam these outlets, and thus control their currents, was a very simple and obvious device of long ago, and was probably begun by a very few individuals (if by more than one,) whose success incited emulation, until the present extensive and costly system of irrigating dams and canals was gradually developed. When I traversed Lombardy in July, 1851, the beds of streams naturally as large as the Pemigewasset, Battenkill, Canada Creek, or Humboldt, were utterly dry; the water which would naturally have flowed therein being wholly transferred to an irrigating canal (or to canals) often two or three miles distant. The reservoirs thus created were filled in Spring, when the streams were fullest and their water richest, and gradually drawn upon throughout the later growing season to cover the carefully leveled and graded fields on either side to the depth of an inch or two at a time. If any failed to be soon absorbed by the soil, it was drawn off as here superfluous, and added to the current employed to moisten and fertilize the field next below it; and so field after field was refreshed and enriched, to the husbandman's satisfaction and profit. It may be that the rich glades of English Lancashire bear heavier average crops: but those of Lombardy are rarely excelled on the globe.

Why should not our Atlantic slope have its Lombardy? Utah, Nevada, and California, exhibit raw, crude suggestions of such a system; but why should the irrigation of the New World be confined to regions where it is indispensable, when that of the Old is not? I know no good reason whatever for leaving an American field unirrigated where water to flow it at will can be had at a moderate cost.

When I first bought land (in 1853) I fully purposed to provide for irrigating any nearly level acres at will, and I constructed two dams across my upland stream with that view; but they were so badly planned that they went off in the flood caused by a tremendous rain the next Spring; and, though I rebuilt one of them, I submitted to a miscalculation which provided for taking the water, by means of a syphon, out of the pond at the top, and over the bank that rose fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of the water. Of course, air would work into the pipe after it had carried a stream unexceptionably for two or three days, and then the water would run no longer. Had I taken it from the bottom of the pond through my dam, it would have run forever, (or so long as there was water covering its inlet in the pond;) but bad engineering flung me; and I have never since had the heart (or the means) to revise and correct its errors.

My next attempt was on a much humbler scale, and I engineered it my self. Toward the north end of my farm, the hill-side which rises east of my lowland is broken by a swale or terrace, which gives me three or four acres of tolerably level upland, along the upper edge of which five or six springs, which never wholly fail, burst from the rocks above and unite to form a petty runnel, which dries up in very hot or dry weather, but which usually preserves a tiny stream to be lost in the swamp below. North of the gully cut down the lower hill-side by this streamlet, the hill-side of some three acres is quite steep, still partially wooded, and wholly devoted to pasturage. Making a petty dam across this runnel at the top of the lower acclivity, I turned the stream aside, so that it should henceforth run along the crest of this lower hill, falling off gradually so as to secure a free current, and losing its contents at intervals through variable depressions in its lower bank. Dam and artificial water-course together cost me $90, which was about twice what it should have been. That rude and petty contrivance has now been ten years in operation, and may have cost $5 per annum for oversight and repairs. Its effect has been to double the grass grown on the two acres it constantly irrigates, for which I paid $280, or more than thrice the cost of my irrigation. But more: my hill-side, while it was well grassed in Spring, always gave out directly after the first dry, hot week; so that, when I most needed feed, it afforded none; its herbage being parched up and dead, and thus remaining till refreshed by generous rains. I judge, therefore, that my irrigation has *more* than doubled the product of those two acres, and that these are likely to lose nothing in yield or value so long as that petty irrigating ditch shall be maintained.

RAISINS and starch are cheapest bought by the box.

ZANTE currants should be washed and dried, then put in a jar for use.

LEMON and ornage peel should be dried and pounded, put in glass bottles, well corked for use.

NUTMEGS should be put in a box with the grater; cinnamon, cloves, allspice, mace, and pepper should be bought whole. Mustard should be ground and kept tight.

SWEET herbs should be gathered on a dry day, spread until dry, then put in paper bags. It is well to grind some and put in bottles for use.

HOPS should be kept in a paper bag and hung up; they are not good after a year old.

TEA is cheaper to buy by the box, but should be well covered; if bought in small quantities, put in a tin can.

SUGAR should be bought by the barrel, as it is more economical than buying in small quantities. It can generally be purchased lower by the barrel, and is more convenient.

FLOUR should be kept in a barrel or bin, with a scoop to dip it with, kept covered, and sifted before using, both for lightness of the food and cleanliness.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

Humorous.

WHY is Canada like courtship? Because it borders on the United States.

CHIMNEY sweeping must be a very agreeable business, for it soots everybody who tries it.

WHY may one be certain that Noah was not a Jew? Because he took Ham into the Ark with him.

THE children's kingdom—Lap land.

THERE is an old-fashioned parlor game that has never been improved upon, and that is courting.

A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

THE incongruity of the hour—Writing from furnace-heated houses to secure summer lodgings on the seashore and among the mountains.

WHY is the Prince of Whales like a chignon? Because he's the heir apparent to the crown.

"QUART bowls of all sorts and sizes" are advertised by a Nantucket shopkeeper.

A DANGEROUS character—a man who "takes life" cheerfully.

BAD taste—Pretty young girls kissing widowers' children.

THE artist who is at work on a picture of Spring, is requested to draw it mild.

THERE must be a severe drouth in Spain—they have had no reign there for a long time.

HUSH money—The price of the family cradle.

AN old lady, hearing somebody say the mails were very irregular, said: "It was just so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

A MAN'S wife is his best lawyer, his best judge, his best adviser and the cheapest and most reasonable.

"BOY, what is your name?" "Robert, sir." But I mean your other name?" "Bob, sir."

THE good deed that most sons prefer their father should leave behind them, are real estate deeds.

MANY ladies who profess an enthusiastic love of nature, sit in their parlors as if expecting him to make a call.

WOMAN prisoners in Iowa have all the rights of men. They are set to breaking stone.

IT is very well for little children to be like lambs, but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheepish.

"HURRY, mamma" said a little innocent with his finger cut; "hurry it is leaking."

YOUNG gentlemen who are fascinated by the "curl of the period" are styled switch tenders.

THE spring style of bonnets is described as "something like a sunflower on the peak of a haystack."

THE most popular edition of the Young Woman's Guide—young men from seventeen to tweaty-five.

A YOUNG lady in Chicago made a bet of a kiss the other day, but the bet was declared null because she didn't put up the stakes.

A COTEMPORARY speaks of the result of a fight between two women as being that "both were badly wounded in their toilette."

A California paper says that the Japanese "will win universal respect by a sort of heathenish habit they have of minding their own business."

A California paper heads an article, Remarkable coolness of a young lady. She passed another woman and never turned around to sneer at her bonnet.

SUSPICIOUS IRISHMAN.—A raw Irishman, just over, went into a restaurant, and was asked by the waiter what he would have.

"Why, somethin' to ate, av coorse," was the reply.

A plate of hash was placed before him.

"Fot's that?" demanded he.

"That's wittles." was the answer.

He eyed the compound suspiciously for some time, and finally exclaimed:

"Be jabers, the man that chewed that can jist ate it!"

A PARTING GIFT.—What can I give you for a keepsake, my dearest John?" sobbed out a sentimental girl to her scapegrace lover about to join his ship.

"Give, my angel!" cried Jack, in some confusion. "Hem—why—why, you've not got such a thing as a five dollar bill, I suppose, about you!"

"I AM TOLD," said a gentleman to his friend, "that Ned has married the girl that discarded him."

"Oh, I am so glad! I am so delighted! But, no: why should I be? The poor fellow never did me any harm!"

IT is perfectly natural that physicians generally should have a greater horror of the sea than anybody else—because they are more likely to see sickness.

OF all the dust thrown in men's eyes, gold dust is the most blinding.

A Boarding-House Keeper lately advertised "board for two gentleman with gas."

WHEN is a woman's hair like a swan's breast? When it's down.

"SAM, did you see the new overseer?"

"Yes, mars; I met him down by de cotton-gin."

"He's a good-looking fellow, isn't he?"

"Well, massa, he talks like a good-looking man. He made a bow; dat's all he said."

THE orator who "carried away his audience," is earnestly and humbly requested to bring it back, by persons who had friends present.

AN incorrigible loafer being taken to task for his laziness, replied:

"I tell you, gentlemen, you are mistaken. I have not got a lazy bone in my body, but the fact is, *I was born tired.*

PUNCH'S "He sm ole a ghastly smile," and "Many a wink he wunk," has been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said;—"You sneezed a snooze and said I snoozed it."

"WHY; you'd better knock the door down! What do you want?"

"Och, my darling! don't let me wake any of your family. I'm just using your knocker to wake the people next door. I'm locked out, d'ye see; and they've niver a knocker."

Rap! rap! rap!

THERE is a lawyer so excessively honest that he puts all his flowerpots out over night so determined is he that everything shall have *its dew.*

ON a Tombstone in a churchyard in Ulster, Ireland, is the following epitaph:

"Erected to the memory of John Phillips, accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A young "buck" nowadays is curiously compounded; he has a beaver on his head, a goat-ee on his chin, kids on his hands, doe-skin on his legs, casts sheep's eyes, and is looked upon by his doe-ting duck as dear.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principle of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all, that sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who have permitted interested persons to prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEA-WEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP & SEA-WEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were indoced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his direction, have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all diseases must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. 5april7 6-1y

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

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For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
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HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.
On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	Accom	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20	
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12	
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55	
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48	
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32	
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16	
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09	
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55	
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51	
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26	
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08	
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00	
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40	
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20	
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05	
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.		LE1.00	
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25	
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10	
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05	
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55	
		Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 5aply

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

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READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4jun6'69:1y

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Miscellaneous.

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